

The Standard.
Entered as Second-Class Matter at the
Postoffice, Ogdén, Utah.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

An independent newspaper, published
every evening except Sunday, without a
muzzle or a club.

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THE FIGHT IN FLANDERS.

If the German army between Lille and Ostend is defeated in the battle now in progress, the end of the war will be brought much closer.

The first great advantage which victory will give the allies will be the obtaining of possession of the submarine bases on the Belgian coast.

BATTLES OF THE WAR.

To the great battles of the war must be added the battle of Flanders now in progress, with the prospects promising a mighty victory for the allies.

Writers on the war have given the following list of separate battles fought since August 1, 1914, on the west front:

Mons—August 23, 1914.
Marne—September 7, 1914.
Aisne I—September 11, 1914.
Ypres I—October 31, 1914.
Ypres II—April 22, 1915.
Loos—September 25, 1915.
Champagne—September 25, 1915.
Verdun—February 21, 1916.
Somme—July 1, 1916.
Arras—April 9, 1917.
Aisne II—April 16, 1917.
Messines—June 7, 1917.
Ypres III—July 31-November 10, 1917.
Cambrai—
British attack—November 20, 1917.
German counter-attack—November 30, 1917.

German attack, March 21, 1918.
Foch's counter attack, July 18, 1918.

To the above should be added the fight at Chateau Thierry as marking the turning point in the war.

WEARING OF GAUZE MASKS.

The Standard is firmly of the opinion that the general wearing of gauze masks would do more to check the epidemic now raging in Ogdén than all the closing orders which may be issued against public places of assembly.

With schools closed, theaters banned and churches locked, the people continue to mingle in the streets and there is no attempt whatever at quarantining those afflicted or the attendants on the sick who may become conveyors of the germ.

That being true, how is the spread of the disease to be checked unless we resort to the general wearing of the light gauze masks, which but little inconvenience the wearer?

The great virtue in the masks, even though they are not kept highly medicated is the prevention of open sneezing which, when not obstructed, throws the germs into the air.

FIGHT IS NOT TO A FINISH.

Evidence accumulates that the Germans will not fight to a finish. When their military leaders discover the conflict is hopeless, instead of battling to the death, they will advocate a peace which will save Germany's face.

Should the end of the war come before Germany is crushed, the terms of peace should require a breaking up

of the German empire so as to reduce the Prussian war lords to a basis of inferiority in relation to France, the one country which will be attacked, if the military spirit ever again develops to any great extent in the land of the Junkers.

By giving to the Bavarians and the other south German people a democratic form of government, Prussianism would be reduced to less dangerous proportions than have existed in half a century.

The Standard has no great faith in general disarmament of the nations, because the country best equipped with machinery will always be in position to be quickly and efficiently armed, and will possess a great military advantage over less highly developed industrial nations.

Germany though should be disarmed and completely stripped of military forces. The navy should be blown up, after the useful machinery of the warships is removed.

Then Germany should be guaranteed justice by a league of nations and be allowed a voice.

LILLE IS NOT DESTROYED.

For the first time in their retreats, the Germans failed to set fire to a city they held when they evacuated Lille today, leaving the buildings undamaged.

This is most significant, following the arrival of President Wilson's last note in Berlin, which warned the Germans that they could not get a respectful hearing until they ceased their atrocities on land and their frightfulness at sea.

On Monday, October 7, the Standard, commenting on the president's note demanding evacuation of occupied territory, said that the president should have sent a sharp rejoinder, declaring that so long as Germany continued to burn cities and sink passenger ships without warning, the Huns could not hope to be treated as other than a blackleg nation.

Evidently a message of that kind has had its immediate effect.

Three months ago this paper urged the necessity of sending a similar note of warning.

With the Germans falling back and facing inevitable defeat, their guiding minds seemed stupidly swayed when they failed to stay the hand of the incendiary in their armies. It required a direct command from Wilson to make them realize the ultimate effect of their blind rage and wantonness.

Lille is the first sign of returning sanity among the officials in Berlin and the generals in the field.

MAKING WAR ON A BIG SCALE.

What America is doing in France is told in glowing terms in the following from the San Francisco Chronicle:

"There is at least one respect in which foreigners will never again sneer at the American love of doing big things in a bigger way than anybody else, and that is the way we do things when we go to war.

"War is not the kind of business in which we specialize. We had much sooner make preparations to produce than preparations to destroy, but if destruction becomes a necessary preliminary to future construction, then we will tear down a German empire with as little hesitation as we tear down an obsolete building to make room for a modern structure.

"Of course, America is not doing all the work of tearing down the German empire. The allies had been on the job for two and a half years before we started, and they are still doing the bulk of the work, but how much better have they been doing it since we went over our expert wreckers? And this expert assistance is more highly specialized than many people appear to be aware. As soldiers on the firing line the Americans have won the highest praise from the highest authorities on warfare; but it is behind the lines, in what might be termed the

constructive work of destruction, that the Americans have covered themselves with glory.

"Prosaic work at lot of it, but it is anything but prosaic to those who view it in the light of its contribution to the final victory. To the French, Belgian and Italian generals there is only one thing more poetic than the swift, sure, efficient working of the American engineer, and this is the eager valor of the American soldier going over the top shouting 'Victory!' and achieving it.

"And the wonder working of our engineers in France is the direct result of the colossal scale on which things are done in this country in times of peace. It is not merely that we talk in millions and billions, but that we think and work in them, and we can think and work in them on the battlefield as readily as in the industries of peace.

"No longer will German militarism sneer at 'the nation of artisans and dollar worshippers who never can be made soldiers in time to accomplish anything.' The artisan of a year ago is now on the trail of the fleeing Hun, while the so-called dollar worshiper is paying out more money in a day than the German junker paid in a month, and he is paying it with a smile.

"Over 1,900,000 American soldiers have been sent overseas to the various fronts already and yet another army of 2,000,000 men is now in the making. Whatever the Kaiser may say about us to his deluded people, the thing which is making him shake in his shoes today is that America, the alleged megalomaniac, has suddenly transformed all her industrial into military greatness. No wonder he is swearing at the sycophantic subordinates who flattered him into the belief that American would and could do nothing! He now knows that America has turned the scales, nay, more, has sent him and his Hohenzollern family sky-high—so high that he has become ridiculous to all the world but Germany."

TWENTY-SIX DEATHS HAVE OCCURRED IN SALT LAKE

Ogdén reported three deaths, and sixty new cases of Spanish influenza Wednesday.

Within the past six days twenty-six persons have died from the malady in Salt Lake city. The epidemic has reached every part of the state and such are exigencies of the situation that national recognition came yesterday to Dr. Beatty, who has been in charge of the influenza preventive measures in Utah, in the form of a telegram from Surgeon General Blue. Representing the public health service of the government, General Blue asked Dr. Beatty if he would accept appointment as acting assistant surgeon of the department and assume control of the situation in this state as the direct representative of the government.

The tender of the position indicates the intention of the federal government to assume charge of the epidemic in each affected state under the powers of senate bill No. 53, which passed earlier this week and in which are appropriated sums for the prevention and control of disease, and makes necessary appropriations for carrying on the work.

Assistants to Be Named.

In his new capacity Dr. Beatty is empowered to appoint physicians available as acting assistants for this state and to take such preventive steps as in his judgment may be necessary for the control of influenza in Utah.

The preventive measures which have already been adopted in Utah are in strict accord with the indicated wishes of the government, which in turn has taken cognizance of the seriousness of the situation in the nation. Dr. Beatty will today confer with Governor Bamberger relative to the organization of the crops in this state in accordance with the request of General Blue.

The criticism of Dr. Woods Hutchinson's opinion which the Standard quoted from an Ogdén physician Wednesday is supported today by the remarks of Captain J. N. Dolph, at present visiting in Salt Lake. Captain Dolph made a statement to newspaper men yesterday afternoon apropos of Dr. Hutchinson's opinion.

In his opinion the influenza situation in Utah is not so serious as that in the rest of the country. "For any one at this time to life any seemingly authoritative voice against the precautions now advocated in combating the so-called Spanish influenza would be virtually inviting every citizen to commit murder, by the spreading of germs, among their neighbors. I cannot endorse too strongly the work of the state board of health in its closing regulations and its endeavors to stop the spread of this malady. These measures are literally saving thousands of lives and will in a large measure limit the number of cases.

"Of all the plagues that have infested mankind, none have reached a mortality rate of 30 per cent, while in the case of the tertiary or pneumonia period of this Spanish influenza the mortality is running in some localities as high as 50 per cent and the number of funerals in Salt Lake will absolutely depend on the precautions taken to prevent its spread. Every cough, every sneeze, every running nose should be regarded with suspicion as being primary Spanish influenza, and those who care to live should shun anyone displaying these symptoms.

"Grotesque as would seem the universal wearing of gauze masks during the conducting of all business in this city, it would reduce immediately the spread of the disease 50 per cent and actually stamp it out in ten days. This, by the way, is the only even partially successful method of prevention that has, as yet, been evolved by the combined medical thought of the country, science having on this occasion found absolutely nothing in the category of medicine which will either prevent or cure this terrible plague."

BRIGHAM SOLDIER IS DEAD OF PNEUMONIA

BRIGHAM CITY, Oct. 16.—Official word was received here last evening of the death of Private Walter J. Sorenson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sorenson of this city, of pneumonia, at Fort Omaha, Neb.

The young man was born in Brigham City, February 15, 1893, and grew to manhood here, where he attended the district schools. He enlisted for

training in the automobile corps on June 15 of this year, and was said to be making splendid progress with his work.

His body will be shipped to this city, where it will be interred in the local cemetery.

Mr. Sorenson is survived by a father and mother, one brother and two sisters.

Occasionally when a man doesn't know what to say his silence is mistaken for a superior brand of wisdom.

Yankees Outwit Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

the Germans the Americans then waded into the cold water which reached to their waists and even higher, and pushed across the stream.

On the northern bank they found broad mud flats into which they sank halfway to their knees. The Germans by this time had discovered their approach and opened a bitter machine gun fire, but the Americans pushed steadily on. Beyond the mud banks which were crossed slowly and with the greatest difficulty, the Americans found the Germans and closed with them in a desperate bayonet hand-to-hand fight. Rifles often were used as clubs and each man struggled to down his individual opponent.

At 11 o'clock the Americans had completely overcome the enemy, had driven him into the woods north of Grand Pre and were in possession of the important rail head.

Huns in Rapid Retreat

(Continued From Page 1)

The allied infantry, preceded by a fan of French cavalry advancing rapidly, has left the entire area in which are the important city of Lille and the great mining and manufacturing district of Tourcoing, Reubaux and Tournaï, in a salient which is growing deeper every hour and which the enemy cannot hope to hold.

The French cavalry which is on the

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BURTS'

crest of the allied advance has done marvelous work. Today it galloped forward more than ten kilometers, frequently carrying out charges with a dash usually associated with cavalry

gunners which vainly attempted to hold up its advance. Some of these gunners, taken prisoner, said they were totally unable to understand why the war was going on and why they were called upon to continue fighting.

One officer said: "We have offered all the terms in the world for peace; nobody seems willing to accept them."

Resistance, where it has been offered by the enemy, has been extraordinarily fierce, for in these places it obviously has been the purpose of the commanders of the fleeing Germans to gain time in which to remove their materials. Stubborn fighting has been reported especially from the region of Thourout. The battle here has been from street to street and house to house and large numbers of the enemy have been killed. Some Belgian forces have swept around the city in order to cut the roads at the rear and also assist in bottling up the enemy trying to hold out in the city itself.

The Germans had placed machine guns in the windows of houses and cellars and fired murderous streams of bullets into the advancing Belgians but were unable to stop them. The Belgians fought with a dogged determination such as only troops fighting to regain their outraged country could display. Nothing could stop them, the British following up the retreating Germans and overcoming the rear guards are reported as reaching Quenoy and have captured Linselles, along the Lys. The Belgians at the time this dispatch was filed were reported to be past Keyen and to have reached positions on the other side of Cachtien

and Ardoye, both of which they captured. Northeast of Courtrai, Bavichov was stormed and taken and the Belgians were still going.

The Linselles position is most valuable for the place being northwest of Turcoing, the allied troops are outflanking the entire Lille salient from which there are further signs that the enemy is withdrawing. As a matter of fact his troops in this salient are in an extremely precarious position. They must get out rapidly or face disastrous consequences.

Thousand more prisoners and many more cannon have been captured. The Germans at many places, especially in the northern part of the battle area, seem to be surrendering freely. Many more civilians have been rescued from the towns and districts captured and little processions of these are straggling rearward out of range of the guns and out of the way of the fighting troops. Stories are beginning to come back how liberated Belgian women have seen their sons, brothers or husbands going forward into battle. Quite a number of civilians also have been rescued from Roulers and its environs, the Germans having left in such a hurry that they had not time to remove the civilians who wanted to stay and take a chance of being liberated. Today these men, women and children are again walking on the free soil of France.

The Germans appear to be making strenuous efforts to save their munitions and equipment and their mater-

ial, the accumulation of four years, from the districts of Belgium. The roads behind the Germans are littered with all sorts of transports and allied airplanes are again playing havoc with the retreating enemy.

The weather today was cloudy, but thus far no more rain has fallen. However, Flanders is mud from one end to the other and this condition makes the movement difficult for the allied troops. The ooze and soft ground make it doubly difficult for the enemy to move back. Therefore the allied soldiers have put up with great hardships for they realize that they have the enemy on the run in the most vital section of the west front and do not desire to let him have a chance to re-assemble his shattered units.

Outside Courtrai the infantry has progressed about three miles and here have been compelled to fight their way forward for the Germans had orders to hold on to the last and they did so. Not many of those who had been stationed to machine guns to try to hold up the advance of the allied troops managed to escape.

At the Thiel positions the French cavalry has begun to come into a country where the grounds and roads are harder, allowing them to operate more freely. It is through this gap that the Germans throughout the entire Belgian coast system must go if they wish to save themselves, providing, of course, the advance continues. Incidentally every yard of advance here narrows the enemy's escape gap.



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